GLOZE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Flattery; inſinuation.
Now to plain dealing; lay theſe *glozes* by. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Specious ſhow; gloſs.
Precious couches full oft are ſhaked with a fever;
If then a bodily evil in a bodily *gloze* be not hidden,
Shall ſuch morning dews be an eaſe to the heat of a love's fire? *Sidney, b.* i.

GLUE. *n. ſ.* [*glu*, Fr. *gluten*, Lat. *glud*, Welſh.] A viſcous body commonly made by boiling the ſkins of animals to a gelly; any viſcous or tenacious matter by which bodies are held one to another; a cement.
Water, and all liquors, do haſtily receive dry and more terreſtrial bodies proportionable; and dry bodies, on the other ſide, drink in waters and liquors: ſo that, as it was well ſaid by one of the ancients of earthly and watery ſubſtances, one is a *glue* to another. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
To build the earth did chance materials chuſe,
And through the parts cementing *glue* diffuſe. *Blackmore.*
The cleareſt, drieſt, and moſt tranſparent *glue* is the beſt. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*
The flowers of grains, mixed with water, will make a ſort of *glue*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To GLUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To join with a viſcous cement.
I fear thy overthrow
More than my body's parting with my ſoul:
My love and fear *glu'd* many friends to thee. *Shakeſp. H.* VI.
Whoſo teacheth a fool is as one that *glueth* a potherd together. *Eccluſ.* xxii. 7.
The cuſtom of crowning the Holy Virgin is ſo much in vogue among the Italians, that one often fees in their churches a little tinſel crown, or a circle of ſtars, *glued* to the canvas over the head of the figure. *Addiſon on Italy.*
Moſt wounds, if kept clean, and from the air, the fleſh will *glue* together with its own native balm. *Derham.*
2. To hold together.
The parts of all homogeneal hard bodies, which fully touch one another, ſtick together very ſtrongly; and for explaining how this may be, ſome have invented hooked atoms, which is begging the queſtion; and others tell us their bodies are *glued* together by reſt, that is, by an occult quality, or rather by nothing. *Newton's Opt.*
3. To join; to unite; to inviſcate.
Thoſe waſps in a honeypot are ſo many ſenſual men, that are plunged in their luſts and pleaſures; and when they are once *glued* to them, 'tis a very hard matter to work themſelves out. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 126.
Intemperance, ſenſuality, and fleſhly luſts, do debaſe mens minds and clog their ſpirits; ſink us down into ſenſe, and *glue* us to thoſe low and inferior things. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*
She curb'd a groan, that elſe had come;
And pauſing, view'd the preſent in the tomb:
Then to the heart ador'd devoutly *glu'd*
Her lips, and, raiſing it, her ſpeech renew'd. *Dryden.*
I hear thee, view thee, gaze o'er all thy charms,
And round thy phantom *glue* my claſping arms. *Pope.*

GLU'EBOILER. *n. ſ.* [*glue* and *boil.*] One whoſe trade is to make glue.

GLU'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *glue.*] One who cements with glue.

GLUM. *adj.* [A low cant word formed by corrupting *gloom.*] Sullen; ſtubbornly grave.
Some, when they hear a ſtory, look *glum*, and cry, Well, what then? *Guardian.*

To GLUT. *v. a.* [*engloutir*, French; *glutio*, Lat. to ſwallow; γλύζω.]
1. To ſwallow; to devour.
'Till cram'd and gorg'd, nigh burſt
With ſuck'd and *glutted* offal. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.
2. To cloy; to fill beyond ſufficiency; to ſate; to diſguſt.
The ambaſſador, making his oration, did ſo magnify the king and queen, as was enough to *glut* the hearers. *Bacon.*
Love breaks friendſhip, whoſe delights
Feed, but not *glut* our appetites. *Denham.*
What way remove
His ſettled hate, and reconcile his love,
That he may look propitious on our toils,
And hungry graves no more be *glutted* with our ſpoils. *Dry.*
No more, my friend;
Here let our *glutted* execution end. *Dryden's Æn.*
I found
The fickle ear ſoon *glutted* with the ſound,
Condemn'd eternal changes to purſue,
Tir'd with the laſt, and eager of the new. *Prior.*
3. To feaſt or delight even to ſatiety.
With death's carcaſe *glut* the grave. *Milton.*
His faithful heart, a bloody ſacrifice,
Torn from his breaſt, to *glut* the tyrant's eyes. *Dryden.*
A ſylvan ſcene, which, riſing by degrees,
Leads up the eye below, nor *gluts* the ſight
With one full proſpect; but invites by many,
To view at laſt the whole. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*
4. To overfill; to load.
He attributes the ill ſucceſs of either party to their *glutting* the market, and retailing too much of a bad commodity at once. *Arbuthnot's Art of Poliite Lying.*
5. To ſaturate.
The menſtrum, being already *glutted*, could not act powerfully enough to diſſolve it. *Boyle.*

GLUT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Thing which is gorged or ſwallowed.
Diſgorging foul
Their deviliſh *glut*, chain'd thunderbolts, and hail
Of iron globes. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi.
2. Plenty even to loathing and ſatiety.
So death
Shall be deceiv'd his *glut*; and with us two
Be forc'd to ſatisfy his rav'nous maw. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
Let him but ſet the one in balance againſt the other, and he ſhall find himſelf miſerable, even in the very *glut* of his delights. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 11.
A *glut* of ſtudy and retirement in the firſt part of my life, caſt me into this; and this will throw me again into ſtudy and retirement. *Pope to Swift.*
3. More than enough; overmuch.
If you pour a *glut* of water upon a bottle, it receives little of it. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcoveries.*
4. Any thing that fills up a paſſage.
The water ſome ſuppoſe to paſs continually from the bottom of the ſea to the heads of ſprings and rivers, through certain ſubterranean conduits or channels, until they were by ſome *glut*, ſtop, or other means, arreſted in their paſſage. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

GLU'TINOUS. *adj.* [*glutinex*, French, from *gluten*, Latin.] Gluey; viſcous; tenacious.
The cauſe of all vivification is a gentle and proportionable heat, working upon a *glutinous* and yielding ſubſtance; for the heat doth bring forth ſpirit in that ſubſtance, and the ſubſtance being *glutinous*, produceth two effects: the one, that the ſpirit is detained, and cannot break forth; the other, that the matter, being gentle and yielding, is driven forwards by the motion of the ſpirits, after ſome ſwelling, into ſhape and members. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* N°. 900.
Next this marble venom'd ſeat,
Smear'd with gums of *glutinous* heat. *Milton.*
Nouriſhment too viſcid and *glutinous* to be ſubdued by the vital force. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

GLU'TINOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *glutinous.*] Viſcoſity; tenacity.
There is a reſiſtance in fluids, which may ariſe from their elaſticity, *glutinouſneſs*, and the friction of their parts. *Cheyne.*

GLU'TTON. *n. ſ.* [*glouton*, French, from *glutio*, Latin, to ſwallow.]
1. One who indulges himſelf too much in eating.
The Chineſe eat horſefleſh at this day, and ſome *gluttons* have uſed to have catsfleſh baked. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
Through Macer's gullet ſhe runs down,
When the vile *glutton* dines alone;
And, void of modeſty and thought,
She follows Bibo's endleſs draught. *Prior.*
2. One eager of any thing to exceſs.
The reſt bring home in ſtate the happy pair
To that laſt ſcene of bliſs, and leave them there;
All thoſe free joys inſatiably to prove,
With which rich beauty feaſts the *glutton* love. *Cowley.*
Gluttons in murder, wanton to deſtroy,
Their fatal arts ſo impiouſly employ. *Granville.*

To GLU'TTONISE. *v. n.* [from *glutton.*] To play the glutton; to be luxurious.

GLU'TTONOUS. *adj.* [from *glutton.*] Given to exceſſive feeding; delighted overmuch with food.
When they would ſmile and fawn upon his debts,
And take down th' intereſt in their *glutt'nous* maws. *Shakeſp.*
The exceeding luxuriouſneſs of this *gluttonous* age, wherein we preſs nature with overweighty burdens, and finding her ſtrength defective, we take the work out of her hands, and commit it to the artificial help of ſtrong waters. *Raleigh.*
Thou well obſerve
The rule of not too much, by temperance taught
In what thou eat'ſt and drink'ſt; ſeeking from thence
Due nouriſhment, no *gluttonous* delight. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

GLU'TTONOUSLY. *adv.* [from *gluttonous.*] With the voracity of a glutton.

GLU'TTONY. *n. ſ.* [*glutonnie*, Fr. from *glutton.*] Exceſs of eating; luxury of the table.
Their ſumptuous *gluttonies* and gorgeous feaſts,
On citron tables or Atlantick ſtone. *Milton's Parad. Reg.*
Well may they fear ſome miſerable end,
Whom *gluttony* and want at once attend. *Dryden's Juven.*
The inhabitants of cold moiſt countries are generally more fat than thoſe of warm and dry; but the moſt common cauſe is too great a quantity of food, and too ſmall a quantity of motion; in plain Engliſh, *gluttony* and lazineſs. *Arbuthnot.*

GLU'Y. *adj.* [from *glue.*]
2. Viſcous; tenacious; glutinous.

It is called balſamick mixture, becauſe it is a *gluy* ſpurious matter. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*
With *gluy* wax ſome new foundations lay
Of virgin combs. *Dryden's Ann. Mirab.*
Whatever is the compoſition of the vapour, let it have but one quality of being very *gluy* or viſcous, and it will mechanically ſolve all the phænomena of the grotto. *Addiſon.*

GLYN. n. ſ. [Iriſh; *gleann, glyn*, plur. Erſe; *glenn*, Scottiſh.] A hollow between two mountains.
Though he could not beat out the Iriſh, yet he did ſhut them up within thoſe narrow corners and *glyns* under the mountains foot. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

To GNAR. } *v. n.* [gnyrran, Saxon; *knorren*, Dutch.] To
To GNARL. } growl; to murmur; to ſnarl.
When he 'gan to rear his briſtles ſtrong,
And ſelly *gnar*, until day's enemy
Did him appeaſe. *Fairy Queen, b.* i. *cant.* 1.
Thus is the ſhepherd beaten from thy ſide,
And wolves are *gnarling* who ſhall gnaw thee firſt. *Shakeſp.*
Gnarling ſorrow hath leſs power to bite
The man that mocks at it, and ſets it light. *Shakeſp. R.* II.
The *gnarring* porter durſt not whine for doubt;
Still were the furies while their ſovereign ſpoke. *Fairfax.*

GNA'RLED. *adj.* [*gnar, nar*, or *nurr*, is in Staffordſhire a hard knot of wood which boys drive with ſticks.] Knotty.
Merciful heav'n!
Thou rather with thy ſharp and ſulph'rous bolt
Split'ſt the unwedgeable and *gnarled* oak,
Than the ſoft myrtle. *Shak. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

To GNASH. *v. a.* [*knaſchen*, Dutch.] To ſtrike together; to claſh.
The ſeer, who could not yet his wrath aſſwage,
Rowl'd his green eyes, that ſparkl'd with his rage,
And *gnaſh'd* his teeth. *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*

To GNASH. *v. n.*
1. To grind or collide the teeth.
He ſhall *gnaſh* with his teeth, and melt away. *Pſ.* cxii. 10.
There ſhall be weeping and *gnaſhing* of teeth. *Mat.* viii.
2. To rage even to colliſion of the teeth; to fume; to growl.
His great iron teeth he ſtill did grind,
And grimly *gnaſh*, threatning revenge in vain. *Fai. Queen.*
They *gnaſhed* upon me with their teeth. *Pſ.* xxxv. 16.
They him laid
Gnaſhing for anguiſh, and deſpite and ſhame,
To find himſelf not matchleſs. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
With boiling rage Atrides burn'd,
And foam betwixt his *gnaſhing* grinders churn'd. *Dryden.*

GNAT. *n. ſ.* [gnæt, Saxon.]
1. A ſmall winged ſtinging inſect.
Her whip of cricket's bone, the laſh of ſilm;
Her waggoner, a ſmall grey-coated *gnat. Shak. Rom. and Ju.*
2. Any thing proverbially ſmall.
Ye blind guides, which ſtrain at a *gnat*, and ſwallow a camel. *Mat.* xxiii. 24.

GNA'TFLOWER. *n. ſ.* [*gnat* and *flower.*] A flower otherwiſe called the beeſlower.

GNA'TSNAPPER. *n. ſ.* [*gnat* and *ſnap.*] A bird ſo called, becauſe he lives by catching gnats.
They deny that any bird is to be eaten whole, but only the *gnatſnapper.* *Hakewill on Providence.*

To GNAW. *v. a.* [gnagan, Saxon; *knaghen*, Dutch.]
1. To eat by degrees; to devour by ſlow corroſion.
To you ſuch ſcabb'd harſh fruit is giv'n, as raw
Young ſoldiers at their exerciſings *gnaw. Dryden's Juvenal.*
2. To bite in agony or rage.
Alas, why *gnaw* you ſo your nether lip?
Some bloody paſſion ſhakes your very frame. *Shak. Othello.*
They *gnawed* their tongues for pain. *Rev.* xvi. 10.
He comely fell, and dying *gnaw'd* the ground. *Dryden.*
3. To wear away by biting.
Gnawing with my teeth my bonds aſunder,
I gain'd my freedom. *Shakeſp. Comedy of Errours.*
Like rotten fruit I fall, worn like a cloth
Gnawn into rags by the devouring moth. *Sandys.*
A lion, hampered in a net, called to a mouſe to help him out of the ſnare: the mouſe *gnawed* the threads to pieces, and ſet the lion at liberty. *L'Eſtrange.*
4. To fret; to waſte; to corrode.
5. To pick with the teeth.
His bones clean pick'd; his very bones they *gnaw. Dryd.*

To GNAW. *v. n.* To exerciſe the teeth.
I might well, like the ſpaniel, *gnaw* upon the chain that ties him; but I ſhould ſooner mar my teeth than procure liberty. *Sidney.*
See the hell of having a falſe woman: my bed ſhall be abuſed, my coffers ranſacked, my reputation *gnawn* at. *Shakeſ.*
I thought I ſaw a thouſand fearful wrecks,
A thouſand men that fiſhes *gnaw'd* upon. *Shakeſp. R.* III.

GNA'WER. *n. ſ.* [from *gnaw.*] One that gnaws.

GNO'MON. *n. ſ.* [γνώμων.] The hand or pin of a dial.
The *gnomon* of every dial is ſuppoſed to repreſent the axis of the world, and therefore the two ends or extremities thereof muſt directly anſwer to the North and South pole. *Harris.*
There were from great antiquity ſun-dials, by the ſhadow of a ſtyle or *gnomon*, denoting the hours of the day. *Brown.*

GNO'MONICKS. *n. ſ.* [γνωμονικὴ.] A ſcience which makes a part of the mathematicks: it teaches to find the juſt proportion of ſhadows for the conſtruction of all kinds of ſun and moon dials, and for knowing what o'clock it is by means thereof; as alſo of a gnomon or ſtile, that throws off the ſhadow for this purpoſe. *Trevoux.*

To GO. *v. n.* pret. *I went*; *I have gone.* [gan, Saxon. This was probably changed to *gone*, or *gang*, then contracted to *go.*]
1. To walk; to move ſtep by ſtep.
You know that love
Will creep in ſervice where it cannot *go. Shakeſpeare.*
After ſome months thoſe muſcles become callous; and, having yielded to the extenſion, the patient makes ſhift to *go* upon it, though lamely. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*
2. To move; not ſtand ſtill.
Riſe, let us be *going.* *Mat.* xxvi. 46.
3. To walk ſolemnly.
If there be cauſe for the church to *go* forth in ſolemn proceſſion, his whole family have ſuch buſineſs come upon them that no one can be ſpared. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 41.
4. To walk leiſurely, not run.
And muſt I *go* to him?
—Thou muſt run to him; for thou haſt ſtaid ſo long, that *going* will ſcarce ſerve the turn. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To travel; to journey a-foot.
I will only *go* through on my feet. *Num.* xx. 19.
And whoſoever ſhall compel thee to *go* a mile, *go* with him twain. *Mat.* v. 41.
From them I *go*,
This uncouth errand ſole. *Milton.*
6. To proceed; to make a progreſs.
Thus others we with defamation wound,
While they ſtab us; and ſo the jeſt *goes* round. *Dryden.*
7. To remove from place to place.
I am in blood
Stept in ſo far, that, ſhould I wade no more,
Returning were as tedious as *go* o'er. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
8. To depart from a place; to move from a place; the oppoſite of *to come.*
I hope it be not *gone*, to tell my lord
That I kiſs aught but him. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*
At once, good-night:
Stand not upon the order of your *going*,
But *go* at once. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
Ye ſhall not *go* forth hence. *Gen.* xlii. 15.
And when ſhe had ſo ſaid ſhe *went* her way. *Jo.* xi. 28.
I will let you *go*, that ye may ſacrifice; only you ſhall not *go* very far away. *Ex.* viii. 28.
Colcheſter oyſters are put into pits, where the ſea *goeth* and cometh. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
A young tall ſquire
Did from the camp at firſt before him *go. Cowley's Davideis.*
Then I concur to let him *go* for Greece,
And wiſh our Egypt fairly rid of him. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*
Go firſt the maſter of thy herds to find,
True to his charge, a loyal ſwain and kind. *Pope's Odyſſey.*
9. To move or paſs in any manner, or to any end.
Though the vicar be bad, or the parſon be evil,
Go not for thy tything thyſelf to the devil. *Tuſſ. Husbandry.*
She may *go* to bed when ſhe liſt; all is as ſhe will. *Shakeſp.*
You did wiſh that I would make her turn;
Sir, ſhe can turn and turn, and yet *go* on. *Shakeſ. Othello.*
I am glad to ſee your lordſhip abroad: I heard ſay your lordſhip was ſick: I hope your lordſhip *goes* abroad by advice. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.
Go to, let us *go* down, and there confound their language. *Gen.* xi. 7.
Let my Lord *go* amongſt us. *Ex.* xxxiv. 9.
The mourners *go* about the ſtreets. *Eccl.* xii. 5.
The ſun ſhall *go* down over the prophets, and the day ſhall be dark over them. *Mic.* iii. 6.
Put every man his ſword by his ſide, and *go* in and out from gate to gate throughout the camp. *Ex.* xxxii. 27.
The ſun, which once did ſhine alone,
Hung down his head, and wiſh'd for night,
When he beheld twelve ſuns for one
Going about the world, and giving light. *Herbert.*
This ſeen, the reſt at awful diſtance ſtood,
As if they had been there as ſervants ſet,
To ſtay, or to *go* on, as he thought good,
And not purſue, but wait on his retreat. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*
Not turning them *going*, 'till you have given them all the ſatisfaction they are capable of, and ſo leading them by your anſwers into farther queſtions. *Locke.*
Hiſtory only acquaints us that his fleet *went* up the Elbe, he having carried his arms as far as the banks of that river. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*
The laſt advice I give you relates to your behaviour when

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo